

B31

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau(43) International Publication Date
30 January 2003 (30.01.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/008614 A2(51) International Patent Classification¹: C12P 13/00

CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP02/07374

(22) International Filing Date: 3 July 2002 (03.07.2002)

(25) Filing Language: English

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:

101 35 053.8 18 July 2001 (18.07.2001) DE
60/306,869 23 July 2001 (23.07.2001) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): DE-GUSSA AG [DE/DE]; Bennigsenplatz 1, 40474 Düsseldorf (DE).

Declaration under Rule 4.17:

— of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv)) for US only

(72) Inventor; and

Published:

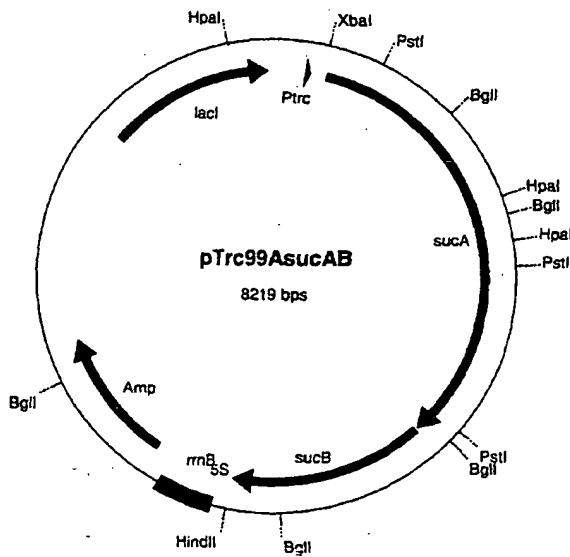
(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): RIEPING, Mechthild [DE/DE]; Mönkebergstrasse 1, 33619 Bielefeld (DE).

— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF L-AMINO ACIDS USING STRAINS OF THE ENTEROBACTERIACEAE FAMILY WHICH CONTAIN AN ENHANCED SUCA OR SUCB GENE



WO 03/008614 A2

1. A recombinant plasmid vector comprising a vector backbone and a nucleic acid sequence encoding a L-amino acid synthetase, the vector backbone comprising a promoter, a ribosome binding site, and a poly-A signal sequence, the nucleic acid sequence encoding a L-amino acid synthetase being operably linked to the vector backbone, the L-amino acid synthetase being selected from the group consisting of suca and sucB, or nucleotide sequences which code for these, is or are enhanced, in particular over-expressed, b) concentration of the desired L-amino acid in the medium or in the cells of the bacteria, and c) isolation of the desired L-amino acid.

**Process for the Preparation of L-Amino Acids using
Strains of the Enterobacteriaceae Family which Contain
an Enhanced sucA or sucB Gene**

Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to a process for the preparation of L-amino acids, in particular L-threonine, using strains of the Enterobacteriaceae family in which at least one or more of the genes chosen from the group consisting of sucA and sucB is (are) enhanced.

10 Prior Art

L-Amino acids, in particular L-threonine, are used in human medicine and in the pharmaceuticals industry, in the foodstuffs industry and very particularly in animal nutrition.

15 It is known to prepare L-amino acids by fermentation of strains of Enterobacteriaceae, in particular Escherichia coli (E. coli) and Serratia marcescens. Because of their great importance, work is constantly being undertaken to improve the preparation processes. Improvements to the 20 process can relate to fermentation measures, such as e.g. stirring and supply of oxygen, or the composition of the nutrient media, such as e.g. the sugar concentration during the fermentation, or the working up to the product form, by e.g. ion exchange chromatography, or the intrinsic output 25 properties of the microorganism itself.

Methods of mutagenesis, selection and mutant selection are used to improve the output properties of these microorganisms. Strains which are resistant to antimetabolites, such as e.g. the threonine analogue α -30 amino- β -hydroxyvaleric acid (AHV), or are auxotrophic for metabolites of regulatory importance and produce L-amino acid, such as e.g. L-threonine, are obtained in this manner.

Methods of the recombinant DNA technique have also been employed for some years for improving the strain of strains of the Enterobacteriaceae family which produce L-amino acids, by amplifying individual amino acid 5 biosynthesis genes and investigating the effect on the production.

Object of the Invention

The object of the invention is to provide new measures for improved fermentative preparation of L-amino acids, in 10 particular L-threonine.

Summary of the Invention

The invention provides a process for the fermentative preparation of L-amino acids, in particular L-threonine, using microorganisms of the Enterobacteriaceae family which 15 in particular already produce L-amino acids and in which at least one or more of the nucleotide sequence(s) which code(s) for the sucA and sucB genes is (are) enhanced.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Where L-amino acids or amino acids are mentioned in the 20 following, this means one or more amino acids, including their salts, chosen from the group consisting of L-asparagine, L-threonine, L-serine, L-glutamate, L-glycine, L-alanine, L-cysteine, L-valine, L-methionine, L-isoleucine, L-leucine, L-tyrosine, L-phenylalanine, L-25 histidine, L-lysine, L-tryptophan and L-arginine. L-Threonine is particularly preferred.

The term "enhancement" in this connection describes the increase in the intracellular activity of one or more enzymes or proteins in a microorganism which are coded by 30 the corresponding DNA, for example by increasing the number of copies of the gene or genes, using a potent promoter or a gene or allele which codes for a corresponding enzyme or

protein with a high activity, and optionally combining these measures.

By enhancement measures, in particular over-expression, the activity or concentration of the corresponding protein is 5 in general increased by at least 10%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%, 150%, 200%, 300%, 400% or 500%, up to a maximum of 1000% or 2000%, based on that of the wild-type protein or the activity or concentration of the protein in the starting microorganism.

10 The process comprises carrying out the following steps:

- a) fermentation of microorganisms of the Enterobacteriaceae family in which one or more of the genes chosen from the group consisting sucA and sucB, or nucleotide sequences which code for these, 15 is (are) enhanced, in particular over-expressed,
- b) concentration of the corresponding L-amino acid in the medium or in the cells of the microorganisms of the Enterobacteriaceae family, and
- c) isolation of the desired L-amino acid, constituents 20 of the fermentation broth and/or the biomass in its entirety or portions (> 0 to 100 %) thereof optionally remaining in the product.

The microorganisms which the present invention provides can produce L-amino acids from glucose, sucrose, lactose, 25 fructose, maltose, molasses, optionally starch, optionally cellulose or from glycerol and ethanol. They are representatives of the Enterobacteriaceae family chosen from the genera Escherichia, Erwinia, Providencia and Serratia. The genera Escherichia and Serratia are 30 preferred. Of the genus Escherichia the species Escherichia coli and of the genus Serratia the species Serratia marcescens are to be mentioned in particular.

Suitable strains, which produce L-threonine in particular, of the genus *Escherichia*, in particular of the species *Escherichia coli*, are, for example

- 5 *Escherichia coli* TF427
- Escherichia coli* H4578
- Escherichia coli* KY10935
- Escherichia coli* VNIIgenetika MG442
- Escherichia coli* VNIIgenetika M1
- Escherichia coli* VNIIgenetika 472T23
- 10 *Escherichia coli* BKIIM B-3996
- Escherichia coli* kat 13
- Escherichia coli* KCCM-10132.

Suitable L-threonine-producing strains of the genus *Serratia*, in particular of the species *Serratia marcescens*, 15 are, for example

- Serratia marcescens* HNr21
- Serratia marcescens* TLr156
- Serratia marcescens* T2000.

Strains from the Enterobacteriaceae family which produce L-threonine preferably have, inter alia, one or more genetic or phenotypic features chosen from the group consisting of: 20 resistance to α -amino- β -hydroxyvaleric acid, resistance to thialysine, resistance to ethionine, resistance to α -methylserine, resistance to diaminosuccinic acid, 25 resistance to α -aminobutyric acid, resistance to borreliadin, resistance to rifampicin, resistance to valine analogues, such as, for example, valine hydroxamate, resistance to purine analogues, such as, for example, 6-dimethylaminopurine, a need for L-methionine, optionally a 30 partial and compensable need for L-isoleucine, a need for meso-diaminopimelic acid, auxotrophy in respect of threonine-containing dipeptides, resistance to L-threonine, resistance to L-homoserine, resistance to L-lysine, resistance to L-methionine, resistance to L-glutamic acid,

resistance to L-aspartate, resistance to L-leucine, resistance to L-phenylalanine, resistance to L-serine, resistance to L-cysteine, resistance to L-valine, sensitivity to fluoropyruvate, defective threonine 5 dehydrogenase, optionally an ability for sucrose utilization, enhancement of the threonine operon, enhancement of homoserine dehydrogenase I-aspartate kinase I, preferably of the feed back resistant form, enhancement of homoserine kinase, enhancement of threonine synthase, 10 enhancement of aspartate kinase, optionally of the feed back resistant form, enhancement of aspartate semialdehyde dehydrogenase, enhancement of phosphoenol pyruvate carboxylase, optionally of the feed back resistant form, enhancement of phosphoenol pyruvate synthase, enhancement 15 of transhydrogenase, enhancement of the RhtB gene product, enhancement of the RhtC gene product, enhancement of the YfiK gene product, enhancement of a pyruvate carboxylase, and attenuation of acetic acid formation.

It has been found that microorganisms of the 20 Enterobacteriaceae family produce L-amino acids, in particular L-threonine, in an improved manner after enhancement, in particular over-expression, of at least one or more of the genes chosen from the group consisting of sucA and sucB.

25 The nucleotide sequences of the genes of *Escherichia coli* belong to the prior art and can also be found in the genome sequence of *Escherichia coli* published by Blattner et al. (Science 277: 1453-1462 (1997)).

The following information, inter alia, on the sucA and sucB 30 genes is known from the prior art:

sucA gene:

Description: Decarboxylase sub-unit of 2-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase

EC No.: 1.2.4.2

Reference: Darlison et al.; European Journal of Biochemistry 141(2): 351-359 (1984); Cronan and Laporte; In: Neidhardt (ed), Escherichia coli and Salmonella, American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C., USA: 206-216 (1996)

5

Accession No.: AE000175

Alternative gene names: lys, met

sucB gene:

10 Description: Dihydrolipoyltranssuccinase sub-unit of 2-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase

EC No.: 2.3.1.61

Reference: Spencer et al.; European Journal of Biochemistry 141(2): 361-374 (1984); Cronan and Laporte; In: Neidhardt (ed), Escherichia coli and Salmonella, American Society for Microbiology, Washington, D.C., USA: 206-216 (1996)

15

Accession No.: AE000175

20 Alternative gene names: lys, met

The nucleic acid sequences can be found in the databanks of the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) of the National Library of Medicine (Bethesda, MD, USA), the nucleotide sequence databank of the European Molecular 25 Biologies Laboratories (EMBL, Heidelberg, Germany or Cambridge, UK) or the DNA databank of Japan (DDBJ, Mishima, Japan).

The genes described in the text references mentioned can be used according to the invention. Alleles of the genes which 30 result from the degeneracy of the genetic code or due to "sense mutations" of neutral function can furthermore be used.

To achieve an enhancement, for example, expression of the genes or the catalytic properties of the proteins can be increased. The two measures can optionally be combined.

To achieve an over-expression, the number of copies of the 5 corresponding genes can be increased, or the promoter and regulation region or the ribosome binding site upstream of the structural gene can be mutated. Expression cassettes which are incorporated upstream of the structural gene act in the same way. By inducible promoters, it is 10 additionally possible to increase the expression in the course of fermentative L-threonine production. The expression is likewise improved by measures to prolong the life of the m-RNA. Furthermore, the enzyme activity is also increased by preventing the degradation of the enzyme 15 protein. The genes or gene constructs can either be present in plasmids with a varying number of copies, or can be integrated and amplified in the chromosome. Alternatively, an over-expression of the genes in question can furthermore be achieved by changing the composition of 20 the media and the culture procedure.

Instructions in this context can be found by the expert, inter alia, in Chang and Cohen (Journal of Bacteriology 134: 1141-1156 (1978)), in Hartley and Gregori (Gene 13: 347-353 (1981)), in Amann and Brosius (Gene 40: 183-190 25 (1985)), in de Broer et al. (Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 80: 21-25 (1983)), in LaVallie et al. (BIO/TECHNOLOGY 11: 187-193 (1993)), in PCT/US97/13359, in Llosa et al. (Plasmid 26: 222-224 (1991)), in Quandt and Klipp (Gene 80: 161-169 30 (1989)), in Hamilton et al. (Journal of Bacteriology 171: 4617-4622 (1989)), in Jensen and Hammer (Biotechnology and Bioengineering 58: 191-195 (1998)) and in known textbooks of genetics and molecular biology.

Plasmid vectors which are capable of replication in 35 Enterobacteriaceae, such as e.g. cloning vectors derived

from pACYC184 (Bartolomé et al.; Gene 102: 75-78 (1991)), pTrc99A (Amann et al.; (Gene 69: 301-315 (1988)) or pSC101 derivatives (Vocke and Bastia; Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 80 5 (21): 6557-6561 (1983)) can be used. A strain transformed with a plasmid vector, where the plasmid vector carries at least one or more of the genes chosen from the group consisting of sucA and sucB, or nucleotide sequences which code for these, can be employed in a process according to 10 the invention.

It is also possible to transfer mutations which affect the expression of the particular gene into various strains by sequence exchange (Hamilton et al.; Journal of Bacteriology 171: 4617-4622 (1989)), conjugation or transduction.

15 It may furthermore be advantageous for the production of L-amino acids, in particular L-threonine, with strains of the Enterobacteriaceae family, in addition to enhancement of one or more of the genes chosen from the group consisting of sucA and sucB, for one or more enzymes of the known 20 threonine biosynthesis pathway or enzymes of anaplerotic metabolism or enzymes for the production of reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate or enzymes of glycolysis or PTS enzymes or enzymes of sulfur metabolism to be enhanced.

25 Thus, for example, at the same time one or more of the genes chosen from the group consisting of

- the thrABC operon which codes for aspartate kinase, homoserine dehydrogenase, homoserine kinase and threonine synthase (US-A-4,278,765),
- 30 • the pyc gene of *Corynebacterium glutamicum* which codes for pyruvate carboxylase (WO 99/18228),

- the pps gene which codes for phosphoenol pyruvate synthase (Molecular and General Genetics 231(2): 332-336 (1992)),
- the ppc gene which codes for phosphoenol pyruvate carboxylase (Gene 31: 279-283 (1984)),
- the pntA and pntB genes which code for transhydrogenase (European Journal of Biochemistry 158: 647-653 (1986)),
- the rhtB gene which imparts homoserine resistance (EP-A-0 994 190),

10 • the mqo gene which codes for malate:quinone oxidoreductase (WO 02/06459),

- the rhtC gene which imparts threonine resistance (EP-A-1 013 765),
- the thrE gene of *Corynebacterium glutamicum* which codes for the threonine export protein (WO 01/92545),

15 • the gdhA gene which codes for glutamate dehydrogenase (Nucleic Acids Research 11: 5257-5266 (1983); Gene 23: 199-209 (1983)),

- the hns gene which codes for the DNA-binding protein HLP-II (Molecular and General Genetics 212: 199-202 (1988)),
- the pgm gene which codes for phosphoglucomutase (Journal of Bacteriology 176: 5847-5851 (1994)),
- the fba gene which codes for fructose biphosphate aldolase (Biochemical Journal 257: 529-534 (1989)),

20 • the ptsH gene of the ptsHICrr operon which codes for the phosphohistidine protein hexose phosphotransferase of the phosphotransferase system PTS (Journal of Biological Chemistry 271: 16141-16147 (1996)),

- the ptsI gene of the ptsHICrr operon which codes for enzyme I of the phosphotransferase system PTS (Journal of Biological Chemistry 262: 16241-16253 (1987)),
- the crr gene of the ptsHICrr operon which codes for the 5 glucose-specific IIA component of the phosphotransferase system PTS (Journal of Biological Chemistry 262: 16241-16253 (1987)),
- the ptsG gene which codes for the glucose-specific IIBC component (Journal of Biological Chemistry 261: 16398-10 16403 (1986)),
- the lrp gene which codes for the regulator of the leucine regulon (Journal of Biological Chemistry 266: 10768-10774 (1991)),
- the mopB gene which codes for 10 Kd chaperone (Journal 15 of Biological Chemistry 261: 12414-12419 (1986)) and is also known by the name groES,
- the ahpC gene of the ahpCF operon which codes for the small sub-unit of alkyl hydroperoxide reductase (Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the 20 United States of America 92: 7617-7621 (1995)),
- the ahpF gene of the ahpCF operon which codes for the large sub-unit of alkyl hydroperoxide reductase (Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 92: 7617-7621 (1995)),
- 25 • the cysK gene which codes for cysteine synthase A (Journal of Bacteriology 170: 3150-3157 (1988)),
- the cysB gene which codes for the regulator of the cys regulon (Journal of Biological Chemistry 262: 5999-6005 (1987)),
- 30 • the cysJ gene of the cysJIH operon which codes for the flavoprotein of NADPH sulfite reductase (Journal of

Biological Chemistry 264: 15796-15808 (1989), Journal of Biological Chemistry 264: 15726-15737 (1989)),

- the *cysI* gene of the *cysJIH* operon which codes for the haemoprotein of NADPH sulfite reductase (Journal of Biological Chemistry 264: 15796-15808 (1989), Journal of Biological Chemistry 264: 15726-15737 (1989)),
- the *cysH* gene of the *cysJIH* operon which codes for adenylyl sulfate reductase (Journal of Biological Chemistry 264: 15796-15808 (1989), Journal of Biological Chemistry 264: 15726-15737 (1989)),
- the *phoE* gene which codes for protein E of the outer cell membrane (Journal of Molecular Biology 163 (4): 513-532 (1983)),
- the *malE* gene which codes for the periplasmic binding protein of maltose transport (Journal of Biological Chemistry 259 (16): 10606-10613 (1984)),
- the *pykF* gene which codes for fructose-stimulated pyruvate kinase I (Journal of Bacteriology 177 (19): 5719-5722 (1995)),
- the *pfkB* gene which codes for 6-phosphofructokinase II (Gene 28 (3): 337-342 (1984)),
- the *talB* gene which codes for transaldolase B (Journal of Bacteriology 177 (20): 5930-5936 (1995)),
- the *rseA* gene of the *rseABC* operon which codes for a membrane protein with anti-sigma $\text{\textit{E}}$ activity (Molecular Microbiology 24 (2): 355-371 (1997)),
- the *rseC* gene of the *rseABC* operon which codes for a global regulator of the sigma $\text{\textit{E}}$ factor (Molecular Microbiology 24 (2): 355-371 (1997)),

- the sodA gene which codes for superoxide dismutase (Journal of Bacteriology 155 (3): 1078-1087 (1983)),
- the phoB gene of the phoBR operon which codes for the positive regulator PhoB of the pho regulon (Journal of Molecular Biology 190 (1): 37-44 (1986)),
- the phoR gene of the phoBR operon which codes for the sensor protein of the pho regulon (Journal of Molecular Biology 192 (3): 549-556 (1986)),
- the sucC gene of the sucABCD operon which codes for the β -sub-unit of succinyl-CoA synthetase (Biochemistry 24 (22): 6245-6252 (1985)) and
- the sucD gene of the sucABCD operon which codes for the α -sub-unit of succinyl-CoA synthetase (Biochemistry 24 (22): 6245-6252 (1985)),

15 can be enhanced, in particular over-expressed.

It may furthermore be advantageous for the production of L-amino acids, in particular L-threonine, in addition to enhancement of one or more of the genes chosen from the group consisting of sucA and sucB, for one or more of the 20 genes chosen from the group consisting of

- the tdh gene which codes for threonine dehydrogenase (Journal of Bacteriology 169: 4716-4721 (1987)),
- the mdh gene which codes for malate dehydrogenase (E.C. 1.1.1.37) (Archives in Microbiology 149: 36-42 (1987)),
- 25 • the gene product of the open reading frame (orf) yjfA (Accession Number AAC77180 of the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI, Bethesda, MD, USA)),
- the gene product of the open reading frame (orf) ytfP (Accession Number AAC77179 of the National Center for 30 Biotechnology Information (NCBI, Bethesda, MD, USA)),

- the *pckA* gene which codes for the enzyme phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase (Journal of Bacteriology 172: 7151-7156 (1990)),
- the *poxB* gene which codes for pyruvate oxidase (Nucleic 5 Acids Research 14(13): 5449-5460 (1986)),
- the *aceA* gene which codes for the enzyme isocitrate lyase (Journal of Bacteriology 170: 4528-4536 (1988)),
- the *dgsA* gene which codes for the *DgsA* regulator of the phosphotransferase system (Bioscience, Biotechnology and 10 Biochemistry 59: 256-251 (1995)) and is also known under the name of the *mlc* gene,
- the *fruR* gene which codes for the fructose repressor (Molecular and General Genetics 226: 332-336 (1991)) and is also known under the name of the *cra* gene and
- 15 • the *rpoS* gene which codes for the σ^{38} factor (WO 01/05939) and is also known under the name of the *katF* gene,

to be attenuated, in particular eliminated or for the expression thereof to be reduced.

20 The term "attenuation" in this connection describes the reduction or elimination of the intracellular activity of one or more enzymes (proteins) in a microorganism which are coded by the corresponding DNA, for example by using a weak promoter or a gene or allele which codes for a 25 corresponding enzyme with a low activity or inactivates the corresponding enzyme (protein) or gene, and optionally combining these measures.

By attenuation measures, the activity or concentration of the corresponding protein is in general reduced to 0 to 30 75%, 0 to 50%, 0 to 25%, 0 to 10% or 0 to 5% of the activity or concentration of the wild-type protein or of

the activity or concentration of the protein in the starting microorganism.

It may furthermore be advantageous for the production of L-amino acids, in particular L-threonine, in addition to
5 enhancement of one or more of the genes chosen from the group consisting of sucA and sucB, to eliminate undesirable side reactions (Nakayama: "Breeding of Amino Acid Producing Microorganisms", in: Overproduction of Microbial Products, Krumphanzl, Sikyta, Vanek (eds.), Academic Press, London,
10 UK, 1982).

The microorganisms produced according to the invention can be cultured in the batch process (batch culture), the fed batch process (feed process) or the repeated fed batch process (repetitive feed process). A summary of known
15 culture methods is described in the textbook by Chmiel (Bioprozesstechnik 1. Einführung in die Bioverfahrenstechnik [Bioprocess Technology 1.. Introduction to Bioprocess Technology (Gustav Fischer Verlag, Stuttgart, 1991)) or in the textbook by Storhas (Bioreaktoren und
20 periphere Einrichtungen [Bioreactors and Peripheral Equipment] (Vieweg Verlag, Braunschweig/Wiesbaden, 1994)).

The culture medium to be used must meet the requirements of the particular strains in a suitable manner. Descriptions of culture media for various microorganisms are contained
25 in the handbook "Manual of Methods for General Bacteriology" of the American Society for Bacteriology (Washington D.C., USA, 1981).

Sugars and carbohydrates, such as e.g. glucose, sucrose, lactose, fructose; maltose, molasses, starch and optionally
30 cellulose, oils and fats, such as e.g. soya oil, sunflower oil, groundnut oil and coconut fat, fatty acids, such as e.g. palmitic acid, stearic acid and linoleic acid, alcohols, such as e.g. glycerol and ethanol, and organic acids, such as e.g. acetic acid, can be used as the source

of carbon. These substances can be used individually or as a mixture.

Organic nitrogen-containing compounds, such as peptones, yeast extract, meat extract, malt extract, corn steep 5 liquor, soya bean flour and urea, or inorganic compounds, such as ammonium sulfate, ammonium chloride, ammonium phosphate, ammonium carbonate and ammonium nitrate, can be used as the source of nitrogen. The sources of nitrogen can be used individually or as a mixture.

10 Phosphoric acid, potassium dihydrogen phosphate or dipotassium hydrogen phosphate or the corresponding sodium-containing salts can be used as the source of phosphorus. The culture medium must furthermore comprise salts of metals, such as e.g. magnesium sulfate or iron sulfate, 15 which are necessary for growth. Finally, essential growth substances, such as amino acids and vitamins, can be employed in addition to the abovementioned substances. Suitable precursors can moreover be added to the culture medium. The starting substances mentioned can be added to 20 the culture in the form of a single batch, or can be fed in during the culture in a suitable manner.

Basic compounds, such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, ammonia or aqueous ammonia, or acid compounds, such as phosphoric acid or sulfuric acid, can be employed 25 in a suitable manner to control the pH of the culture.

Antifoams, such as e.g. fatty acid polyglycol esters, can be employed to control the development of foam. Suitable substances having a selective action, e.g. antibiotics, can be added to the medium to maintain the stability of 30 plasmids. To maintain aerobic conditions, oxygen or oxygen-containing gas mixtures, such as e.g. air, are introduced into the culture. The temperature of the culture is usually 25°C to 45°C, and preferably 30°C to 40°C. Culturing is continued until a maximum of L-amino

acids or L-threonine has formed. This target is usually reached within 10 hours to 160 hours.

The analysis of L-amino acids can be carried out by anion exchange chromatography with subsequent ninhydrin

5 derivation, as described by Spackman et al. (Analytical Chemistry 30: 1190-1206 (1958)), or it can take place by reversed phase HPLC as described by Lindroth et al. (Analytical Chemistry 51: 1167-1174 (1979)).

10 The process according to the invention is used for the fermentative preparation of L-amino acids, such as, for example, L-threonine, L-isoleucine, L-valine, L-methionine, L-homoserine and L-lysine, in particular L-threonine.

The present invention is explained in more detail in the following with the aid of embodiment examples.

15 The minimal (M9) and complete media (LB) for Escherichia coli used are described by J.H. Miller (A Short Course in Bacterial Genetics (1992), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press). The isolation of plasmid DNA from Escherichia coli and all techniques of restriction, ligation, Klenow and 20 alkaline phosphatase treatment are carried out by the method of Sambrook et al. (Molecular Cloning - A Laboratory Manual (1989) Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press). Unless described otherwise, the transformation of Escherichia coli is carried out by the method of Chung et al. (Proceedings 25 of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 86: 2172-2175 (1989)).

The incubation temperature for the preparation of strains and transformants is 37°C.

Example 1

Construction of the expression plasmid pTrc99AsucAB

The sucA and sucB genes from *E. coli* K12 are amplified using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and synthetic 5 oligonucleotides. Starting from the nucleotide sequence of the sucA and sucB genes in *E. coli* MG1655 (Accession Number AE000175, Blattner et al. (Science 277: 1453-1462 (1997)), PCR primers are synthesized (MWG Biotech, Ebersberg, Germany). The sequences of the primers are 10 modified such that recognition sites for restriction enzymes are formed. The recognition sequence for XbaI is chosen for the sucAB1 primer and the recognition sequence for HindIII for the sucAB2 primer, which are marked by underlining in the nucleotide sequence shown below:

15 sucAB1: 5' - CGAAGTAAGTCTAGATAAGATGCTTAAGG - 3'
(SEQ ID No. 1)

sucAB2: 5' - GCAGGTGAAGCTTAAACTACTACACG - 3'
(SEQ ID No. 2)

The chromosomal *E. coli* K12 MG1655 DNA employed for the PCR 20 is isolated according to the manufacturer's instructions with "Qiagen Genomic-tips 100/G" (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany). A DNA fragment approx. 4100 bp in size can be amplified with the specific primers under standard PCR conditions (Innis et al. (1990) PCR Protocols. A Guide to Methods and 25 Applications, Academic Press) with Pfu-DNA polymerase (Promega Corporation, Madison, USA).

The PCR product is ligated according to the manufacturer's instructions with the vector pCR-Blunt II-TOPO (Zero Blunt TOPO PCR Cloning Kit, Invitrogen, Groningen, The 30 Netherlands) and transformed into the *E. coli* strain TOP10. Selection of plasmid-carrying cells takes place on LB agar, to which 50 µg/ml kanamycin are added. After isolation of the plasmid DNA, the vector pCR-Blunt II-TOPO-sucAB is

cleaved with the restriction enzymes HindIII and XbaI and, after separation in 0.8% agarose gel, the sucAB fragment is isolated with the aid of the QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany). The vector pTrc99A (Pharmacia 5 Biotech, Uppsala, Sweden) is cleaved with the enzymes HindIII and XbaI and ligation is carried out with the sucAB fragment isolated.

The E. coli strain XL1-Blue MRF' (Stratagene, La Jolla, USA) is transformed with the ligation batch and plasmid-10 carrying cells are selected on LB agar, to which 50 µg/ml ampicillin are added. Successful cloning can be demonstrated after plasmid DNA isolation by control cleavage with the enzymes BglI, HpaI and PstI. The plasmid is called pTrc99AsucAB (Figure 1).

15 Example 2

Preparation of L-threonine with the strain
MG442/pTrc99AsucAB

The L-threonine-producing E. coli strain MG442 is described in the patent specification US-A- 4,278,765 and deposited 20 as CMIM B-1628 at the Russian National Collection for Industrial Microorganisms (VKPM, Moscow, Russia).

The strain MG442 is transformed with the expression plasmid pTrc99AsucAB described in example 1 and with the vector pTrc99A and plasmid-carrying cells are selected on LB agar 25 with 50 µg/ml ampicillin. The strains MG442/pTrc99AsucAB and MG442/pTrc99A are formed in this manner. Selected individual colonies are then multiplied further on minimal medium with the following composition: 3.5 g/l Na₂HPO₄·2H₂O, 1.5 g/l KH₂PO₄, 1 g/l NH₄Cl, 0.1 g/l MgSO₄·7H₂O, 2 g/l 30 glucose, 20 g/l agar, 50 mg/l ampicillin. The formation of L-threonine is checked in batch cultures of 10 ml contained in 100 ml conical flasks. For this, 10 ml of preculture medium of the following composition: 2 g/l yeast extract,

10 g/l $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, 1 g/l KH_2PO_4 , 0.5 g/l $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 15 g/l CaCO_3 , 20 g/l glucose, 50 mg/l ampicillin are inoculated and the batch is incubated for 16 hours at 37°C and 180 rpm on an ESR incubator from Kühner AG (Birsfelden, 5 Switzerland).

250 μl portions of this preculture are transinoculated into 10 ml of production medium (25 g/l $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, 2 g/l KH_2PO_4 , 1 g/l $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.03 g/l $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 0.018 g/l $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 1\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 30 g/l CaCO_3 , 20 g/l glucose, 50 mg/l ampicillin) and the 10 batch is incubated for 48 hours at 37°C. The formation of L-threonine by the starting strain MG442 is investigated in the same manner, but no addition of ampicillin to the medium takes place. After the incubation the optical density (OD) of the culture suspension is determined with 15 an LP2W photometer from Dr. Lange (Düsseldorf, Germany) at a measurement wavelength of 660 nm.

The concentration of L-threonine formed is then determined in the sterile-filtered culture supernatant with an amino acid analyzer from Eppendorf-BioTronik (Hamburg, Germany) 20 by ion exchange chromatography and post-column reaction with ninhydrin detection.

The result of the experiment is shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Strain	OD (660 nm)	L-Threonine g/l
MG442	5.6	1.4
MG442/pTrc99A	3.8	1.3
MG442/pTrc99AsucAB	5.2	2.6

Brief Description of the Figure:

Figure 1: Map of the plasmid pTrc99AsucAB containing the sucA and sucB genes.

The length data are to be understood as approx. data. The 5 abbreviations and designations used have the following meaning:

- Amp: Ampicillin resistance gene
- lacI: Gene for the repressor protein of the trc promoter
- 10 • P_{trc}: trc promoter region, IPTG-inducible
- sucA: Coding region of the sucA gene
- sucB: Coding region of the sucB gene
- 5S: 5S rRNA region
- rrnBT: rRNA terminator region

15 The abbreviations for the restriction enzymes have the following meaning

- BgII: Restriction endonuclease from *Bacillus globigii* (ATCC 49760)
- 20 • HindIII: Restriction endonuclease from *Haemophilus influenzae*
- HpaI: Restriction endonuclease from *Haemophilus parainfluenzae*
- PstI: Restriction endonuclease from *Providencia stuartii*
- 25 • XbaI: Restriction endonuclease from *Xanthomonas campestris*

What is claimed is:

1. A process for the preparation of L-amino acids, in particular L-threonine, which comprises carrying out the following steps:
 - 5 a) fermentation of microorganisms of the Enterobacteriaceae family which produce the desired L-amino acid and in which one or more of the genes chosen from the group consisting of sucA and sucB, or nucleotide sequences which code for these, is or are enhanced, in particular over-expressed,
 - 10 b) concentration of the desired L-amino acid in the medium or in the cells of the microorganisms, and
 - 15 c) isolation of the desired L-amino acid, constituents of the fermentation broth and/or the biomass in its entirety or portions (> 0 to 100%) thereof optionally remaining in the product.
2. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein microorganisms in which further genes of the biosynthesis pathway of the desired L-amino acid are additionally enhanced are employed.
- 20 3. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein microorganisms in which the metabolic pathways which reduce the formation of the desired L-amino acid are at least partly eliminated are employed.
- 25 4. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the expression of the polynucleotide (s) which code(s) for one or more of the genes chosen from the group consisting of sucA and sucB is increased.
- 30 5. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein the regulatory and/or catalytic properties of the polypeptides

(proteins) for which the polynucleotides sucA and sucB code are improved or increased.

6. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein, for the preparation of L-amino acids, microorganisms of the Enterobacteriaceae family in which in addition at the same time one or more of the genes chosen from the group consisting of:

6.1 the thrABC operon which codes for aspartate kinase, homoserine dehydrogenase, homoserine kinase and threonine synthase,

6.2 the pyc gene which codes for pyruvate carboxylase,

6.3 the pps gene which codes for phosphoenol pyruvate synthase,

6.4 the ppc gene which codes for phosphoenol pyruvate carboxylase,

6.5 the pntA and pntB genes which code for transhydrogenase,

6.6 the rhtB gene which imparts homoserine resistance,

6.7 the mqo gene which codes for malate:quinone oxidoreductase,

6.8 the rhtC gene which imparts threonine resistance,

6.9 the thrE gene which codes for the threonine export protein,

6.10 the gdhA gene which codes for glutamate dehydrogenase,

- 6.11 the *hns* gene which codes for the DNA-binding protein HLP-II,
- 6.12 the *pgm* gene which codes for phosphoglucomutase,
- 5 6.13 the *fba* gene which codes for fructose biphosphate aldolase,
- 6.14 the *ptsH* gene which codes for the phosphohistidine protein hexose phosphotransferase,
- 10 6.15 the *ptsI* gene which codes for enzyme I of the phosphotransferase system,
- 6.16 the *crr* gene which codes for the glucose-specific IIA component,
- 15 6.17 the *ptsG* gene which codes for the glucose-specific IIBC component,
- 6.18 the *lrp* gene which codes for the regulator of the leucine regulon,
- 6.19 the *mopB* gene which codes for 10 Kd chaperone,
- 20 6.20 the *ahpC* gene which codes for the small sub-unit of alkyl hydroperoxide reductase,
- 6.21 the *ahpF* gene which codes for the large sub-unit of alkyl hydroperoxide reductase,
- 6.22 the *cysK* gene which codes for cysteine synthase A,
- 25 6.23 the *cysB* gene which codes for the regulator of the *cys* regulon,
- 6.24 the *cysJ* gene which codes for the flavoprotein of NADPH sulfite reductase,

6.25 the *cysI* gene which codes for the haemoprotein of NADPH sulfite reductase,

6.26 the *cysH* gene which codes for adenylyl sulfate reductase,

5 6.27 the *phoE* gene which codes for protein E of outer cell membrane,

6.28 the *malE* gene which codes for the periplasmic binding protein of maltose transport,

10 6.29 the *pykF* gene which codes for fructose-stimulated pyruvate kinase I,

6.30 the *pfkB* gene which codes for 6-phosphofructokinase II,

6.31 the *talB* gene which codes for transaldolase B,

15 6.32 the *rseA* gene which codes for a membrane protein which acts as a negative regulator on sigmaE activity,

6.33 the *rseC* gene which codes for a global regulator of the sigmaE factor,

20 6.34 the *sodA* gene which codes for superoxide dismutase,

6.35 the *phoB* gene which codes for the positive regulator PhoB of the pho regulon,

6.36 the *phoR* gene which codes for the sensor protein of the pho regulon,

25 6.37 the *sucC* gene which codes for the β-sub-unit of succinyl-CoA synthetase,

6.38 the *sucD* gene which codes for the α-sub-unit of succinyl-CoA synthetase,

is or are enhanced, in particular over-expressed, are fermented.

7. A process as claimed in claim 1, wherein, for the preparation of L-amino acids, microorganisms of the Enterobacteriaceae family in which in addition at the same time one or more of the genes chosen from the group consisting of:

7.1 the *tdh* gene which codes for threonine dehydrogenase,

10 7.2 the *mdh* gene which codes for malate dehydrogenase,

7.3 the gene product of the open reading frame (orf) *yjfA*,

15 7.4 the gene product of the open reading frame (orf) *ytfP*,

7.5 the *pckA* gene which codes for phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase,

7.6 the *poxB* gene which codes for pyruvate oxidase,

7.7 the *aceA* gene which codes for isocitrate lyase,

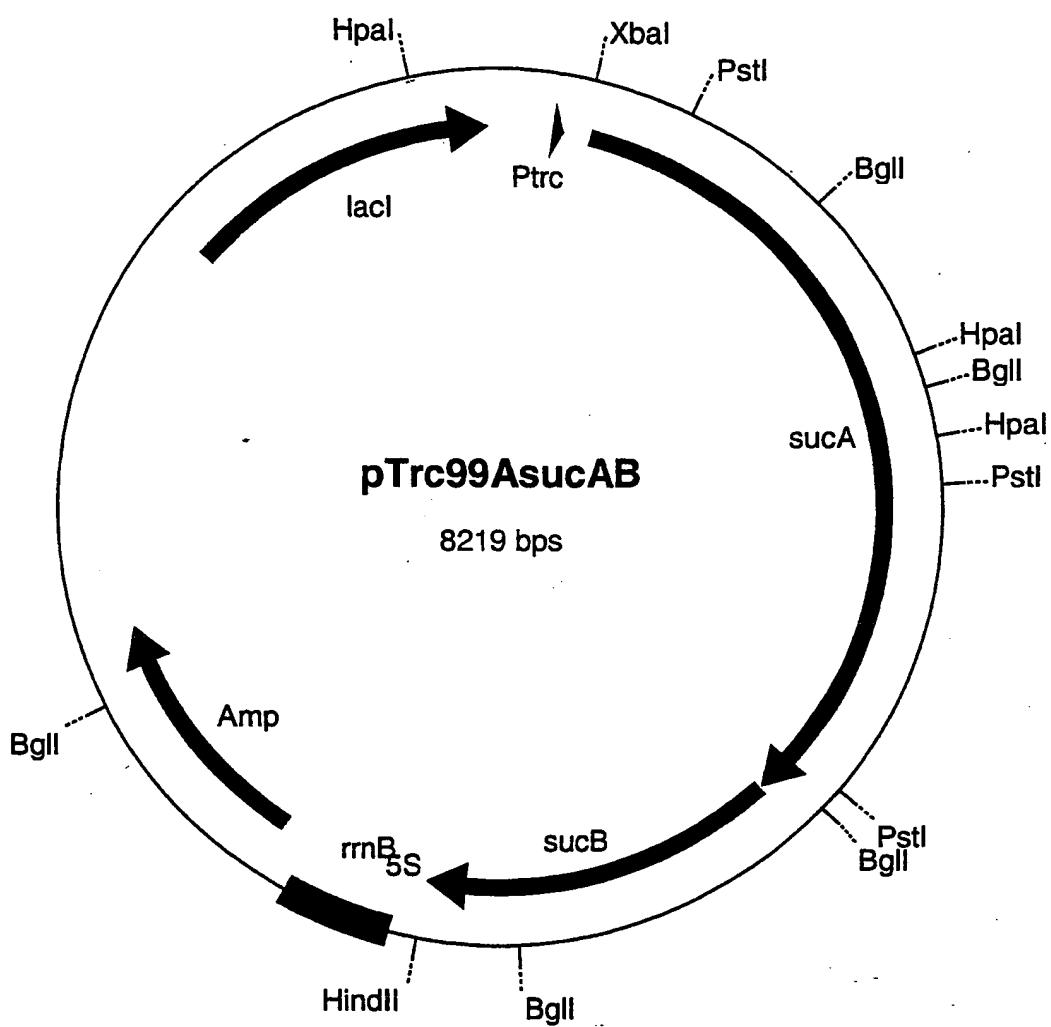
20 7.8 the *dgsA* gene which codes for the *DgsA* regulator of the phosphotransferase system,

7.9 the *fruR* gene which codes for the fructose repressor,

25 7.10 the *rpos* gene which codes for the sigma³⁸ factor

is or are attenuated, in particular eliminated or reduced in expression, are fermented.

Figure 1:



SEQUENCE PROTOCOL

5 <110> Degussa AG
<120> Process for the preparation of L-amino acids using
strains of the Enterobacteriaceae family which contain an
enhanced sucA or sucB gene
10 <130> 020291BT
<160> 2
15 <170> PatentIn version 3.1
<210> 1
<211> 29
<212> DNA
20 <213> artificial sequence
<220>
<221> Primer
<222> (1)..(29)
<223> sucAB1
25 <400> 1
cgaagtaagt ctagataaga tgcttaagg
30 <210> 2
<211> 26
<212> DNA
<213> artificial sequence
35 <220>
<221> Primer
<222> (1)..(26)
<223> sucAB2
40 <400> 2
gcaggtgaag cttaaaactac tacacg

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
30 January 2003 (30.01.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2003/008614 A3

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: C12N 15/53,
15/54, 9/02, 9/10, C12P 13/08 // (C12P 13/08, C12R 1:19)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/EP2002/007374

(22) International Filing Date: 3 July 2002 (03.07.2002)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
101 35 053.8 18 July 2001 (18.07.2001) DE
60/306,869 23 July 2001 (23.07.2001) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): DE-GUSSA AG [DE/DE]; Bennigsenplatz 1, 40474 Düsseldorf (DE).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): RIEPING, Mechthild [DE/DE]; Mönkebergstrasse 1, 33619 Bielefeld (DE).

(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,

CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declaration under Rule 4.17:

— of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv)) for US only

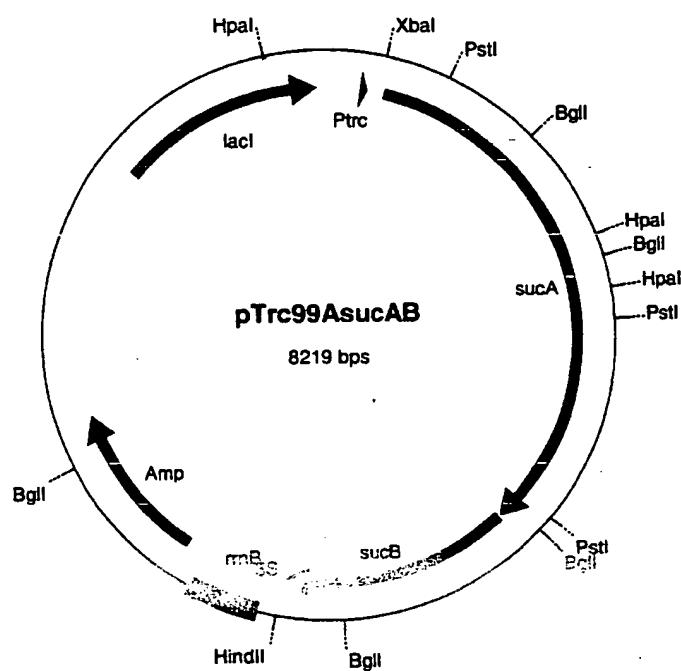
Published:

— with international search report

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
22 January 2004

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF L-AMINO ACIDS USING STRAINS OF THE ENTEROBACTERIACEAE FAMILY WHICH CONTAIN AN ENHANCED SUCA OR SUCB GENE



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a process for the preparation of L-amino acids, in particular L-threonine, in which the following steps are carried out: a) fermentation of microorganisms of the Enterobacteriaceae family which produce the desired L-amino acid and in which at least one or more of the genes chosen from the group consisting of sucA and sucB, or nucleotide sequences which code for these, is or are enhanced, in particular over-expressed, b) concentration of the desired L-amino acid in the medium or in the cells of the bacteria, and c) isolation of the desired L-amino acid.

WO 2003/008614 A3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 02/07374

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C12N15/53 C12N15/54 C12N9/02 C12N9/10 C12P13/08
//(C12P13/08, C12R1:19)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 C12N C12P

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	EP 0 994 190 A (AJINOMOTO KK) 19 April 2000 (2000-04-19) the whole document example 4 claims 6,7,10,11 ---	1-7
Y	SHIO I ET AL.: "Presence and regulation of alpha-ketoglutarate dehydrogenase complex in a glutamate-producing bacterium, <i>Brevibacterium flavum</i> " AGRICULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 44, no. 8, 1980, pages 1897-1904, XP000872330 ISSN: 0002-1369 page 1897, right-hand column, line 11-18 page 1903, right-hand column, line 9-18 figure 5 ---	1-7

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *&* document member of the same patent family.

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

30 July 2003

05.08.2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

van de Kamp, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 02/07374

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	EP 0 670 370 A (AJINOMOTO KK) 6 September 1995 (1995-09-06) the whole document example 1 ---	1-7
Y	EP 0 952 221 A (AJINOMOTO KK) 27 October 1999 (1999-10-27) the whole document examples 3-5 ---	1-7
A	DARLISON G ET AL.: "Nucleotide sequence of the sucA gene encoding the 2-oxoglutarate dehydrogenase of Escherichia coli K12" EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, vol. 141, no. 2, June 1984 (1984-06), pages 351-359, XP000872318 ISSN: 0014-2956 cited in the application abstract ---	1-7
A	SPENCER M E ET AL.: "Nucleotide sequence of the sucB gene encoding the dihydrolipoamide succinyltransferase of Escherichia coli K12 and homology with the corresponding acetyltransferase" EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY, vol. 141, no. 2, June 1984 (1984-06), pages 361-374, XP000872319 ISSN: 0014-2956 cited in the application abstract ---	1-7
A	SCHUSTER S ET AL.: "Detection of elementary flux modes in biochemical networks: a promising tool for pathway analysis and metabolic engineering" TRENDS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY, vol. 17, no. 2, February 1999 (1999-02), pages 53-60, XP004156916 ISSN: 0167-7799 the whole document page 55, right-hand column, line 10 -page 57, right-hand column, line 5 figure 2; table 1 ---	1-7
A	MICHAL G: "Biochemical pathways: an atlas of biochemistry and molecular biology" 1999, JOHN WILEY & SONS INC. AND SPEKTRUM AKADEMISCHER VERLAG, NEW YORK - HEIDELBERG XP002242199 ISBN: 0-471-33130-9 figure 3.8-2 figures 4.2-1, 4.5-1 and 4.5-2 ---	1-7
		-/-

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 02/07374

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	KRAEMER R: "Genetic and physiological approaches for the production of amino acids" JOURNAL OF BIOTECHNOLOGY, vol. 45, no. 1, 1996, pages 1-21, XP002178648 ISSN: 0168-1656 the whole document ---	1-7
A	JETTEN M S M ET AL.: "Recent advances in the physiology and genetics of amino acid-producing bacteria." CRC CRITICAL REVIEWS IN BIOTECHNOLOGY, vol. 15, no. 1, 1995, pages 73-103, XP000613291 ISSN: 0738-8551 figure 1 page 90, left-hand column, line 1 -page 92, left-hand column, line 17 ---	1-7
A	WO 99 53035 A (ALTMAN ELLIOT ;GOKARN RAVI R (US); EITEMAN MARK A (US); UNIV GEORG) 21 October 1999 (1999-10-21) page 5, line 20-24 examples 4,7,9,10 claims 31,38,41,49 figures 1,4 ---	1-7
A	US 4 278 765 A (DEBABOV VLADIMIR G ET AL) 14 July 1981 (1981-07-14) cited in the application the whole document ---	1-7
A	EP 0 643 135 A (AJINOMOTO KK) 15 March 1995 (1995-03-15) the whole document ---	1-7
A	EP 0 237 819 A (KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK) 23 September 1987 (1987-09-23) the whole document ---	1-7
A	DATABASE WPI Section Ch, Week 199148 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; Class B05, AN 1991-351136 XP002241222 & JP 03 236786 A (KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK), 22 October 1991 (1991-10-22) abstract ---	1-7
E	WO 03 008605 A (RIEPING MECHTHILD ;DEGUSSA (DE)) 30 January 2003 (2003-01-30) the whole document claims 1,6 ---	1-7

-/-

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 02/07374

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E	WO 03 008606 A (RIEPING MECHTHILD ;DEGUSSA (DE)) 30 January 2003 (2003-01-30) the whole document claims 1,6 ---	1-7
E	WO 03 008607 A (RIEPING MECHTHILD ;DEGUSSA (DE)) 30 January 2003 (2003-01-30) the whole document claims 1,6 ---	1-7
E	WO 03 008608 A (RIEPING MECHTHILD ;DEGUSSA (DE)) 30 January 2003 (2003-01-30) the whole document claims 1,6 ---	1-7
E	WO 03 008609 A (RIEPING MECHTHILD ;DEGUSSA (DE)) 30 January 2003 (2003-01-30) the whole document claims 1,6 ---	1-7
E	WO 03 008610 A (RIEPING MECHTHILD ;DEGUSSA (DE)) 30 January 2003 (2003-01-30) the whole document claims 1,6 ---	1-7
E	WO 03 008611 A (RIEPING MECHTHILD ;DEGUSSA (DE)) 30 January 2003 (2003-01-30) the whole document claims 1,6 ---	1-7
E	WO 03 008612 A (RIEPING MECHTHILD ;DEGUSSA (DE)) 30 January 2003 (2003-01-30) the whole document claims 1,6 ---	1-7
E	WO 03 008613 A (RIEPING MECHTHILD ;DEGUSSA (DE)) 30 January 2003 (2003-01-30) the whole document claims 1,6 ---	1-7
E	WO 03 008615 A (RIEPING MECHTHILD ;DEGUSSA (DE)) 30 January 2003 (2003-01-30) the whole document claims 1,6 ---	1-7
T	WO 03 008600 A (DEGUSSA ;HERMANN THOMAS (DE)) 30 January 2003 (2003-01-30) the whole document claim 1 ---	1-7
		-/-

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 02/07374

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
T	DEBABOV V G: "The threonine story" ADVANCES IN BIOCHEMICAL ENGINEERING, BIOTECHNOLOGY, SPRINGER, BERLIN, DE, vol. 79, 2003, pages 113-136, XP008014933 ISSN: 0724-6145 the whole document page 124, line 12-27 -----	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/EP 02/07374

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. Claims Nos.: because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. Claims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were not paid in accordance with Rule 6.4(a).

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1-7 (all partially)

A process for the preparation of L-amino acids, in particular L-threonine, comprising the steps of a) fermenting a microorganism of the Enterobacteriaceae family which produces the desired L-amino acid and in which the sucA gene is enhanced, in particular overexpressed, b) concentrating and (c) isolating the desired L-amino acid, as well as a process as said in which additional genes are enhanced and/or attenuated.

2. Claims: 1-7 (all partially)

A process for the preparation of L-amino acids, in particular L-threonine, comprising the steps of a) fermenting a microorganism of the Enterobacteriaceae family which produces the desired L-amino acid and in which the sucB gene is enhanced, in particular overexpressed, b) concentrating and (c) isolating the desired L-amino acid, as well as a process as said in which additional genes are enhanced and/or attenuated.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 02/07374

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0994190	A 19-04-2000		RU 2144564 C1 AU 761557 B2 AU 4755099 A BR 9904955 A CN 1254014 A EP 0994190 A2 JP 2000116390 A KR 2000029006 A SK 140899 A3 US 6303348 B1 US 2002102670 A1 US 2002058314 A1 ZA 9906042 A	20-01-2000 05-06-2003 20-04-2000 12-12-2000 24-05-2000 19-04-2000 25-04-2000 25-05-2000 16-05-2000 16-10-2001 01-08-2002 16-05-2002 04-04-2000
EP 0670370	A 06-09-1995		JP 7203980 A BR 9500052 A CN 1128295 A ,B DE 69530242 D1 EP 0670370 A2 US 5573945 A	08-08-1995 03-10-1995 07-08-1996 15-05-2003 06-09-1995 12-11-1996
EP 0952221	A 27-10-1999		AU 756507 B2 AU 2122399 A BR 9901173 A CN 1233660 A EP 0952221 A2 JP 2000189169 A PL 332072 A1 US 6331419 B1 US 2003119153 A1 US 2001019836 A1	16-01-2003 30-09-1999 28-03-2000 03-11-1999 27-10-1999 11-07-2000 27-09-1999 18-12-2001 26-06-2003 06-09-2001
WO 9953035	A 21-10-1999		AU 760575 B2 AU 3555999 A BR 9909615 A CA 2325598 A1 EP 1073722 A1 JP 2002511250 T WO 9953035 A1 US 2003087381 A1 US 6455284 B1	15-05-2003 01-11-1999 12-12-2000 21-10-1999 07-02-2001 16-04-2002 21-10-1999 08-05-2003 24-09-2002
US 4278765	A 14-07-1981		SU 875663 A1 HU 190999 B	15-09-1982 28-12-1986
EP 0643135	A 15-03-1995		AT 203769 T CZ 9401658 A3 DE 69330518 D1 DE 69330518 T2 DK 643135 T3 EP 0643135 A1 JP 3331472 B2 SK 81994 A3 US 5661012 A EP 1020526 A2 ES 2158867 T3 WO 9411517 A1 RU 2113484 C1	15-08-2001 15-12-1994 06-09-2001 08-05-2002 15-10-2001 15-03-1995 07-10-2002 10-05-1995 26-08-1997 19-07-2000 16-09-2001 26-05-1994 20-06-1998

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 02/07374

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0237819	A 23-09-1987	DE	3788583 D1	10-02-1994
		DE	3788583 T2	19-05-1994
		EP	0237819 A2	23-09-1987
		JP	2574786 B2	22-01-1997
		JP	63273487 A	10-11-1988
		KR	9108634 B1	19-10-1991
		US	5017483 A	21-05-1991
JP 3236786	A 22-10-1991	JP	2877414 B2	31-03-1999
WO 03008605	A 30-01-2003	DE	10135053 A1	06-02-2003
		WO	03008605 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008606 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008607 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008608 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008609 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008610 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008611 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008612 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008613 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008614 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008615 A2	30-01-2003
WO 03008606	A 30-01-2003	DE	10135053 A1	06-02-2003
		WO	03008605 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008606 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008607 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008608 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008609 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008610 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008611 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008612 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008613 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008614 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008615 A2	30-01-2003
WO 03008607	A 30-01-2003	DE	10135053 A1	06-02-2003
		WO	03008605 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008606 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008607 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008608 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008609 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008610 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008611 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008612 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008613 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008614 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008615 A2	30-01-2003
WO 03008608	A 30-01-2003	DE	10135053 A1	06-02-2003
		WO	03008605 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008606 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008607 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008608 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008609 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008610 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008611 A2	30-01-2003
		WO	03008612 A2	30-01-2003

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 02/07374

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 03008608	A	WO 03008613 A2 WO 03008614 A2 WO 03008615 A2	30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003
WO 03008609	A 30-01-2003	DE 10135053 A1 WO 03008605 A2 WO 03008606 A2 WO 03008607 A2 WO 03008608 A2 WO 03008609 A2 WO 03008610 A2 WO 03008611 A2 WO 03008612 A2 WO 03008613 A2 WO 03008614 A2 WO 03008615 A2	06-02-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003
WO 03008610	A 30-01-2003	DE 10135053 A1 WO 03008605 A2 WO 03008606 A2 WO 03008607 A2 WO 03008608 A2 WO 03008609 A2 WO 03008610 A2 WO 03008611 A2 WO 03008612 A2 WO 03008613 A2 WO 03008614 A2 WO 03008615 A2	06-02-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003
WO 03008611	A 30-01-2003	DE 10135053 A1 WO 03008605 A2 WO 03008606 A2 WO 03008607 A2 WO 03008608 A2 WO 03008609 A2 WO 03008610 A2 WO 03008611 A2 WO 03008612 A2 WO 03008613 A2 WO 03008614 A2 WO 03008615 A2	06-02-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003
WO 03008612	A 30-01-2003	DE 10135053 A1 WO 03008605 A2 WO 03008606 A2 WO 03008607 A2 WO 03008608 A2 WO 03008609 A2 WO 03008610 A2 WO 03008611 A2 WO 03008612 A2 WO 03008613 A2 WO 03008614 A2 WO 03008615 A2	06-02-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003 30-01-2003
WO 03008613	A 30-01-2003	DE 10135053 A1 WO 03008605 A2	06-02-2003 30-01-2003

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 02/07374

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 03008613	A		WO 03008606 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008607 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008608 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008609 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008610 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008611 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008612 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008613 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008614 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008615 A2	30-01-2003
WO 03008615	A	30-01-2003	DE 10135053 A1	06-02-2003
			WO 03008605 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008606 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008607 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008608 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008609 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008610 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008611 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008612 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008613 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008614 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008615 A2	30-01-2003
WO 03008600	A	30-01-2003	DE 10135051 A1	06-02-2003
			WO 03008600 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008602 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008603 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008604 A2	30-01-2003
			WO 03008616 A2	30-01-2003